Emily West
St Thomas's Hospital
May 15th 1882

Went on duty at No 8 Block with 6 cases of whooping cough one patient died
Next one day's Probationers duty in Elizabeth
At night was on duty in Leopold with an operation case excision of Tongue — patient died
Next to Charity ward for a fortnight on Probationers duty
Next Edward S. Ward an operation case Amputation of right Leg patient got well
Second Case conclusion of Beam patient was sent to an Infirmary
Next to Large ward on Staff for a week

Next to Alex S. Ward an operation Case Abdominal Section patient died ~~was~~ lived 3 weeks after operation
Next to Victoria S. Ward on Special duty Case of Consumption of Bowels got better
Next to Albert on Night Stays a week
Next to Xtian S. Ward case of Confinement patient died
Second case of Heart disease and Dropsy patient died
Next to Arthur case of Pleurodia Neumonia patient died
Next to Victoria on Night duty A Case of Tetanus patient died was fed by Tube Brandy Egg. B. Tea Pepsine

Resd to Albert B. Room with
a D. T case & Strangulated Hernia
patient got well
Resd on in Charity with an
D. T case
Resd on day Staff in Albert
for a week
Resd on in Lydia S. Ward
Case a bad burn & supposed
Scarlet Fever patient got well
Second case Mr Broford
Next to Leopold Operation
Case ~~excision~~ excision of
Tongue patient died
Second case a case of Lithotomy
patient died
Resd to Albert 4 nights on
Staff Duty
Resd to Small Ward with
an Operation Case of Osteotomy
Hemorrage Det in patient

had to have left leg amputated
got well
Second case cut throat
patient got well
3 case Hemorrage after
Remmoval of Tonsils patient
~~got~~ was in Small 10 weeks
Resd to Large ward with an
Operation case Amputation of
left Leg patient was in a
very collapsed State but
got well
Resd was on day staff for
7 weeks
Resd was off duty for
3 weeks
March 1903 went on duty in
Charity with Marion was on
there Nine Months
Resd went on Elizabeth L Ward
an operation case

removal of Tumour of Neck
wound was dressed antiseptic
Next to Alex 5 Nights on Stoff
Next to E L. Ward with an
accident patient was -
delirous she had Fractured
Base Fractured Jaw
Right Arm & left Clavicle
patient got well
was next on duty with a
Delirous patient suffering
from Empyema & Phythis
patient died
Next was on duty one day in
the Home
Next was off duty 5 days
Next to Alex ward an
Operation case excision of
knee patient done well
for a time but afterward
had to have Amputation
patient got well

was Resd on in S. Ward with a Typhoid Case patient got well had a Second Case double amputation of Breast patient died
Resd was on Staff duty in Large ward for two Nights had a confinement Case patient was sent S. Ward Resd Night was with patient in S. W patient died
Resd was on duty in Dorcas Ward with a Case Croup patient got well
Second Case a case of Opthalamia & supposed ~~Typ~~ Typhoid patient died
Resd Lydia S. Ward 4 children whooping Cough & Hip Disease
Resd to Luke Ward with Mr Lucas Scarlet Fever & Pyaemia

patient died
Resd to William St Ward
for a week
Resd went back to Whooping
cough cases was on there
over two months
Resd to Arthur on Special
with a delirious patient
suffering from Aneurism
was there 4 weeks patient
was relieved
Resd to Charity L. Ward
case of Thractomy child
was admitted in a
collapsed state with
Diptheria after Tonsiapes
set in patient was very bad
for nearly 3 weeks but got
well & went Home

Resd to Albert S. Ward
with two cases of Suicide
one was a cut Throat
Second Case patient had
thrown himself under
a Steam Roller was
admitted with left arm
& right leg Smashed which
had to be amputated both
patients was sent to an
Infirmary
Resd To Lydia S. Ward
case supposed to be D.T
patient got well
Resd went for Holiday July
Resd was on duty in Eye
Department for 3 weeks
Resd to George for a day
& night
Resd to Alesc S ward
patient had a cut -

throat I her thumb on left
hand was nearly amputated
through taking knife from her she
had also drand a quantity
of Paraffin patient got better
I was sent to an Infirmary
Next to Adelaide a
confinement case patient
got well
Next to Arthur with a
Dropsy case patient died
second case meningitis -
patient died
Next went to Victoria L
ward for a Fortnight
Next to Charity L Ward
for a Month
Next to George with a
case of Shracke patient
had malignant growth
was on there nine weeks
patient died

Resct on in Arthur Probationer
duty for a week
Resct was on day duty in
Ann Ward for nine weeks
Was Resct on in Arthur
Night Staff for nine
weeks
Next to Lydia St. Ward
A case of Croup child
got well second case
thrache patient died
3 case Diptheria a baby
seven months old was
thrached got well
Resct to Arthur Ward with
Jack
Resct to Dorcas with a case
typhoid patient died
Resct to Ethan St. Ward a
case of thrache patient
died

Next to George Small Ward
a case of Massage patient
was delivered was there
seven weeks
Went for Holiday in September
Next to Charity Ward with
a delirious patient dropsy
& Heart Disease patient went
Home to die
Next to Leopold with a bad
burn patient died
Next to No 8 Block with a
bad case of Erysipelas patient
got well
Next to Xtian Small ward
a case of Massage patient
had not walked for
Nine Years
Treatment began with 20 minutes
rubbing for the first 3 days
afterwards increasing ¼ hour

till one hour & ½
Diet was 5 oz Milk the first
two days every 3 hours after that ½ pt
every 3 hours
After the first week was well
fed Bacon for Breakfast 4 oz
5 eggs daily Mutton Chop
for Dennin fish or Chicken
for supper ½ pt of Strong Coffe
~~[illegible]~~ without Milk
or Sugar was given ~~[illegible]~~
~~every~~ morning as an
Aperient patient got well
& walked to the
Station
Next to Arthur S. Ward
Care of German Measles &
double Neumonia patient
died
Next to No 8 with Miss Hill
on Night duty Scarlet Fever

Next on day duty with Mr Lawson
who died last day of November
1885 he died of Scarlet Fever
& Septicaemia was on duty
with him a week
Next on in Arthur S. Ward a
case of Thrache patient died
Second Diptheria a case from
Victoria was thracked died
next day 3 case R.V. Dip got
well
Next was ~~on~~ on day stop duty in
Elizabeth Ward
Next to Arthur S. Ward case
of Measles & Empyemia
patient died on Xmas day
Next on night duty Arthur
L. Ward a bad heart case
patient died
next to to Small Ward
a bad case of Diptheria

was thrached died 3 days
after Operation
Resd- cases in Arthur L.W
No 18 renal & Dropsy No 19 a
case empyema 20 Double
Pneumonia 18 was sent to
Dr Infirmary 19 & 20 got
well
Resd to Charity L. Ward
case of Menengitis patient died
Second case Opium poisoning
patient got better
Resd to Magdlen ward
was on duty there one night
Resd- Lydia L. Ward a case
of German Measles & Mon-
mischief patient got better
Resd to Charity L. Ward
case of Massage patient
was relieved but could
not walk was there on duty
4 weeks

Next to Alex ward a case
of Strangulated Hernia
patient died lived 5 days
after Operation
Second case Hernia died
5 hours after Operation
Next to Elizabeth Ward
a very bad (very) patient died
Next to Victoria ward
on special with an Operation
case of Greaves patient
died
Next to Leopold a Perineal
Section patient died

Extracts from Inquest Symptoms Etc.

Patient aged 54. got up & had a violent fit of coughing & spat up Blood & died before Drs arrival sitting by the sink. Verdict Rupture of Vessel

— " —

Patient injured left palm with screw driver & dressed wound with Furniture Polish & Embrocation & returned to work after working one week arm began to swell Septesemia & death followed.

— " —

Patient falls 20 feet from off ladder & fractures spinal column Death from Inflamation of Bladder & Kidneys

— " —

Patient falls ships hold was Conscious when picked up Death from Peritonitis following Rupture of Kidney

Patient found in bed fighting for breath died before Drs arrival. Serous Apoplexy

Good Wishes

A Happy New Year.

May the New Year
bring you blessings
In a countless store;
May the shade of care and sorrow
Fade from out your door;
And the sunshine
of good fortune
Light it evermore.

J.M.ORourke.

Harry & Emily

With love from

Agnes

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Brandy Mixt.

Yolks of two Eggs
½ oz Refined Sugar
4 ℥ Cinnamon Water
4 oz Brandy

The Kidney is covered with a membrane called capsul

there is a large renal artery passing through the Kidney

In Brights disease the Kidney get almost as white as wax especially in ~~at~~ advanced cases

The duodenum is about 4 finger length

Peritoneum

The Spleen is
about 5 - 6 inches
long it is placed
under the ribs the
left side
it gets enlarged after
long heat
The Kidneys are great
organs of Kidney is
so great aid by water
it is an organ of
excretion
The kidney is about -
5 - 6 inches long 1/2
inch thick
the kidney lies in
a hollow in the
lion

allows the ribs to move freely
The next organ is the live
The livers is about 3 inches
~~the~~ thick in the middle
there is a transvers
fissure the gall bladder
fissure venca cava fissure
The vein that is the
middle of liver is called
Portea ~~cava~~ ~~cava~~ Hypdae
veins ~~carre~~ the blood
in vena cava

The great office of the
liver is to convert bile
The next is sugar

The liver is made up
of minute cells
membran covering the
Liver is called the

fits into the root
of the lung
every time we breathe
the lung expands
in case of pleurisy the
membrane of lung
& pleura gets inflamed
in case of Pneumonia
the lungs get a serous
fluid in them
In case of dilated
air cells is called
Erthrysmas

between the lungs & the Mediastinum
the heart is placed

The ~~[illegible]~~ Derapgham
is the Organ of
Respiration it

there is a combustion
and in order to keep up
combustion there must
be a supply of oxygen

The lungs are made up of
thousands of little cels

the branches
The air passes through tube
the mouth and nose
then passes into the lungs

The lungs itself sits in the
pleura lined with a
serous membrane
The lungs consists of three
lobes The trachea

the wrong

varicose veins become
dilated the valves
dont act
then the veins
become dilated and
varicose

the
Lungs are ~~for~~ the Organ of
Respiration
One great object in
breathing is to purify
blood it converts
the venous blood into
arterial blood

When Oxygen comes
in contact with
Carbonica Acid gas

when reaching a person
one in case of acute
Inflamation &c.c.

In case of bleeding in
wounds or Hemorrhage put
your finger exactly on
the place & send for the
Surgeon

When an artery bleeds it
comes with a Spirt when
from a vein it comes
in a constant stream
Arterial blood is a bright
red & venus is a dark
purplish colour
Veins are very thin & have
valves which stop the
blood from ~~the~~ flowing

9

when the Inside coat of artery is split up in case of amputation it twisted in one way & it blocks the artery very cold water or ice causes the vessels to contract & often stops bleeding

In some cases heat is used which coagulates the albumen

if warmth is used it promotes the bleeding it dilates the vessel and keeps the bleeding going on

The outer coat of artery is called Conective tissue the next the next Elastic the next the inner coat

If an artery is cut across it stop circulation & contracts

In cases were ligatures are put on all places a the middle coat of artery are split and the Inner coat. The blood which collects in vessel beside of the ligature coagulats and blocks the artery

In case of emergency ~~of the~~
herrmage tie any thing you
have fasten it securely & tighty
it will stop circulation

the Brecakel artery at
the ~~side of the~~ inner side
of upper arm

~~The~~ 1 property of artery
it is Elastic in two way
circular direction
and another of contraction
& dilating the artery is
supplied with a system
of nerves if the nervous
system is hurt by accident
the artery dilates
the x

intestins
the artery at the
back of knee is
called the Popleta
artery

~~Aorta~~

Just above the collar
bone the Secalivan
artery to stop ~~the~~
bleeding pressing on
the artery on to the
first rib the Radial
artery runs at the
back of biceps muscle
press it hard at Humean
bone
The Pheremal artery
is ~~pressure~~ stopped
by pressure

like the ripping of a seam

Brachial artery runs down to the elbow & then it divides
The Radial & Ulna artery supplies the arm & hand with blood the declavian arterial
Radial
Ulna

The Head and neck & upper extremities are supplied with blood from the arch aorta

In Abdome branches from the aorta supplies liver Spleen pancars kidneys

On the Circulation

Pulmonary pass through the lungs and Systemic generally

Vessels which distribute blood are artery and that which brings it back are veins

left ventricle runs up behind the left artery

The arta springs from the Heart down the the Chest & Abdomen & number vertebra

If valves of the Heart are healthy there is no noise but if not there is a noise

palpitation often occurs from indigestion the membrane which surrounds the heart is called the pericardium which covers the whole of the heart except the base of it it is lined with a fine finer membran called the serum membrane the lungs is placed each side of the heart heart is placed at the back of sternum

the pulse & action of the heart
the pulse is the raidal artery

Arterial Blood is a bright red Venus blood is much darker

middle of heart it
carries blood back to
the ~~lungs~~ lungs
the valves ~~to stop~~
in the are called bicapsul
valves

left ventricle is much
strong than the right
the great vessel of ~~the~~
which carries the blood
from the heart is the
arota!

The two oracles act
at the same time
and two ventricles at
the same time

The heart belongs to muscle not under control will it is organ of circulation it acts as a pump to send the blood over the body Venus blood contains impurities which is filterd from the arteria blood the blue veins which carry the blood from the lungs is called pulmonary veins the heart contain four cells the two top floor are called oracles lower two ventricle the oracles on the right side receives venus blood left superior venia cava the lower inferior cava At the bottom of superior ventricle opens for circulation pulmonary artery is attached

every muscle is Independ
of each other as it as
it own nerves
The influence of muscle
causing deformations in
case of fracture so long
as muscle are active
and movable bone
cane not be put in
place patient is generally
put under the influence
of Chloform
when deformity occours
in fracture it is through
muscular contraction
of muscle is cut - it never
unites the muscle of
stomach & digestive organs
are different to the
other muscles

the Integument Muscles it called
Arthritis
The Cartilage depends on its
nourishment from the vessels
which come from the bones
Caries is meant for Ulceration

Active Agents of locamotion are
the Muscles they are placed
on in layers & form the body

every Muscle has 3 Properties
1 of Contraction the Time
of which the Muscle is
made up is of 2d Elasticity

3 Muscular Sense
Muscle is called Organs Elements
~~Element of Muscle is~~
membrane to keep Muscles in
place is called Sarcolemma

Ligaments is to bind
and is made upe of
white fibrous Ligaments
the ligament which binds
the knee joint is called
Capsular ligament
The Muscular tone is
wanted in case of
hemiplegia

The swelling in case
of joints is owing
to burn of synovian
membrane by causing
the fluid to water
Ice bags are generally
used in such
cases It called
by annotates
of the bone & the

The diaphragm is attached to last six ribs

—

The joints form a link to form the active portion of body
The tooth is in the jaw same as a nail in wood no movement is allowed the moveable joints of bone is most liable to disease than other
Cartilage on joints is called Articular cartilage is prevent friction or concussion a fluid is formed between the joints synovia, membrane, secretes it acts as oil to nourish the cartilage
Articular cartilage
Fibra Cartilage enters the joint & helps to form it

three chest ribs are
joined to each other
by cartilage & lower
ones are floating

The sternum has a
resemblance to a old
roman sword

There are seven notches
where ribs are united

The cartilage of women
in age become quite
as hard as bone
called calics
in breathing the Chest
moves upward &
downward

The use of chest if a
colonical shaped cavity
the bony ~~part~~ wall of chest on
the side bye ribs & supported
at the back by vetebre
in front by the sternum
& cartilage of the ribs
floor is formed by a large
flat muscle called the
~~diaphra~~ diphagrim the
spaces between ribs are
filled up by intercoostal
muscles & Phasica

The shape of ribs are sickle shaped
will not lie flat
The upper seven ribs are
attached to ribs by
cartilage & are called
the true ribs

The inner bone Unas is thick &
strong a the upper
end smaller at the
lower
the top part of Unas
is called B. or
elbow
~~at the~~
The outside bone
is called Radius
or spoke bone
the lower end is
much smaller

The bones of wrist
is eight in number
in
~~Scaphoid~~
two small bones
front of thumb
are called Hexamoid
bones

Acromion is the highest part of Shoulder

~~Clavicle~~

The ~~head~~ of Humerous is divided into three parts

~~Head of humerous~~ is a common place for fracture

The muscle in front of arm is called deltoid muscle Joins the top of Shoulder the lower head of humerous Joins the bones of arm to form a Joint in front of the Joint above is a groove for the Ulna to fit in

The Collar bone is
joined to the Sternum
is united by cartilage
Collar bone is arched
for to allow the large
vessels to run through
to supply the arms

The Clavicle is
3 edged bone
& placed over the
first 7 ribs
The Clavicle is not
fastened to the
ribs but move freely

The Clavicle has a
Glenoid process the
surface of the glenoid
porocs is covered
with cartilage

Small bag called Physbia
Patella
Seven Small bones which
forms the foot are Tarsus
& Astragulas
Hegfaid
3 culiaform bones

uper exteremitics there
are thirty
The Decapola
Sternum
blade bone
Clavicale
collar bone } Humours
carpus bones 8 Ulna
Metercarpus 5 Radius
Fangles 3 to each finger
2 in thumb

or moving
turning the arm subinduction

The neck of Femur is
about 1½ inch long
The shaft on bone is
about 16 inches long
at lower ends it
expands into a condical
7
The leg is made up of
two bones called ~~[illegible]~~
& Tibia Fibula
in front of Tibia is
a small bone called the
~~Tibia Patella~~ the lower
end of tibia is not
smaller than the
other it helps to
form the Tarsus

between the skin &
Patella is a

The point of bone on which we rest a called Orezantel Pubes
The lower part of Pubes is called Symphabes Pubes
~~The [illegible] is called~~

~~The ligament~~ which forms the Cyatic

The out-let in Pubes is called ~~asitabulum~~ asitabulum

There are thirty bones in the lower extremeties
The bone of thigh is called Femur
in the head of Femur is a round ligament which unites the bone

In the Pelvis there is
ring made of three bones
called The Sacrum.

~~The~~ two large bone on
each side of Sacrum
are called

Ilium
Is him meaning support
Pubes
The Ilium is called the
Posteir Spine

The outer surface is
called the dorsal

The large articulation
on the outer side of
Ilium is like Sacrum

Name of Teeth 2 1
4 front ore front molar incisors

The first set of teeth come
after the seventh mont
Second set at the
end two years
third set at the end
of seven years

bleeding from the nose is
a serious symptom in
cases of fracture of skull

they are small and very irregular

The other bone is to form the nose

The lower part is called the maxillary part

The upper is called

The part of bone on the top of lower jaw are called zygomatic arches

part of Jaw bone ~~are~~ is
called Palatine procces
behind the nasal procces
between the orbit form
the tear gland

The next bone is the
Mallor it unites with
the orbit to form
the form the nose
the orezantel forms the
hard palate & giving delachment
to the soft palate

The two nasal bones
The two turvenated
bones are full of vessels
which o

The Larechemal bones

use
The Bone of the Face
they Form the organ
of Sight
The organ of Smell
Third of taste
Fourth masicuration of
food
Fifth Orocles of breathing
Six Form features of
Face
Seventh Expression
to the Muscles
14 bones 6 pairs
to Single

The body of Jaw bone
are made of one body
and formed into an
Antrum called or Maxillary Sinus
it is for the air to
pass through the lower

Sutured together

The outer table of skull are compared to wood the inner glass

~~Veins~~
Inside the Inner bone ~~the~~ veins run

Inflamation of brain

The brain are divided. into two parts & is divided by a membrane called dramater

Tenturion

The process of bones are called occipital process

The Ethomid bone as or centeral bone are called the cerezanted plate projecting upwards from
The

The division of bone the top of head of children are called The fountain the division at back are posterior fountain

The bones of skull are

temporal bone the wedge shape part of temple bone are called the

if a blow in any way strikes the the back part of temple it generally ~~cause blee~~ strikes the venous sinens bleeding sets in & causes death

The ~~earthes~~ part of temple bone is called Isophagus process

The external portion of temple bone is for a protection for the nerve of hearing

The bones which forms the back of head are called occipital bone process in the back of ~~cal~~ occipital back are called the occipital protuence

~~above the occipital bone~~

In the orizantel bone wher the large forearm ~~[illegible]~~ is ~~fo~~ is for the spinal cord

if bleeding thakes place ~~in brain of the~~ in cerebelum it is almost sure to be death

between the temple bones
are called sypmoid bone
in front of this bone there
is one called the
Ephomid
the surface of the bones
of the brain are smooth very much
like the brains because
of the smoothness of them

~~The vertebra portion~~
The frontal portion of skull
are generally high in children
with water on the brain
were the bones joins
at the occ~~ipital~~

The plate which falls
back & joins the vertebe
are called orbital
plate

The Vertebre being not
quite in the centre of head
but it quite balances as
front part is so heavy as
back for the bones of the
skull are are a cover
for the brains & protection
of the brains

There are eight bone
formin the Skull
2 bones on the top
and sides are called
the parital bones
front are called frontal
bones
The back are called the
occiptal bones
Top down on the
sides are the temple
bones fitting in

Childhood
The disease is due to disease
of Spinal column
one of consequence of Natural
curvature is caused great
aching pain

Lumbar Abscess is due to some
Disease of Spine it comes
from Lumbar region to
groin it called Psoas
Abscess

In fracture of the
Spine ~~bone~~ it gets dipped
And crushes Spinal
Marrow Paraplais ~~fat~~
generally follow
bed sore generaly follow
on account of pressure
on the Sacrum
Death ensues from bed sores
or geneal vocatives

The Anterior colums of Spinal
cord is crushed & no power
Motion And cause curvature

~~Projection of Shoulder~~
often occours from
curvature of Spine
~~Due to dise~~ sometimes
due to disease in

Ligemeants is a band to bind together bind different parts of the bond

one large strong ones up the front of vertebra ~~one~~ is of a yellow elastic substance
ligeaments run in process of spinal forearms

Elasticity is due to the interval stro substance

Bones are made up of cancelous tissue it extremely light

the Hollow in back
is to give

The first bone of verbebra
is called second
Atlas
Axisas
The processes of verbetre
are for the ribs to ~~move~~
move on

between the bodies of verbetre
is a substance for the
bone to rest
called the interval
substances & bind the
vetereba ~~to gether~~
together
Thick in bion lesser ~~[illegible]~~

thin in ther served

1

The Spinal Canal
Vertebræ is an organ

Spinal Process is the
for attachment of
Muscles for the back of
the body

The body
2 pedicles
Transverse pedicles

The Body of lumbar region
is much larger than on
the rest

The third bone in
the neck is much smaller
than the others

divide the trunk
Into three extremities
the Head uper & lower

Veretebe means turn
~~colum~~
24 vertebe
7 between neck
12 back
tion 5
vertebe rests on the
bone called the Sacrum
bone of the Head of the
development of the Spine
on the body of spine those
projects are called ~~transe~~
transvers ~~process~~ process
Lavien
the Hole in bones of
Spine is Spind forcum

Anatomy Phisology
Pathology is the Science
of Disease
Anatomy is dissection of the Body
The first Study of anatomy
is the bones
The use of bone is to form
the body & support it
Used for cavities form
Covers for the different
parts of the body

Organs
The Joint of the is to form
a

OSLER
ROBE
W4
W517d
1882
#77759694S